The National Republican.

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Amnsements. NATIONAL .-" The Black Crook." Fond's.-" Merchant of Venice. DIME MUSEUM .- Matthee and evening performance. COMIQUE.-"The World."

Auction Sales.

TO-DAY. By Walten B. Williams & Co.—At their sales-rooms, cor. 10th and D sis., at 10 s. m. and 2 and 7 p. m., large sale of imported olgans.

PUTURE DAYS.

By Weeks & Co.—Every Thursday morning, sale of incriture, carpets, and household goods of all kinds.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1883.

The \$803,479.37 Job.

The above are the exact figures taken from the treasury by the job which Reformer Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, originated and carried through. His paper was the principal sharer in the grab. Mr. Smith, after six weeks' silence, now claims that it was in the interest of increased postal facilities. This is the same answer made by the participants in . "the star route conspiracy." Mr. Smith now says he is willing to have the whole matter investigated. When he prints in his paper a copy of his letter addressed to any member of the next house demanding an investigation THE RE-PUBLICAN will believe he is in earnest. His talk about the suppression of records and documents is baby talk. Congress has power, not only to get the papers, but also the state-

light hundred and three thousand four handred and seventy-nine dollars and thirtyseven cents is a big grab. We hope good Mr. Smith will be able, with the aid of a congressional committee, to explain it awayto the satisfaction of honest people.

ments under outh of the officers knowing all

COL. MIKE SHERIDAN says he isn't going to write a book.

THE Richmond state fair is attracting enormous crowds.

THE indications point to inevitable war between France and China.

ABOUT 2.900 loads of leaves are removed from our public street; and parks every fall.

"HE stock operators on Wall street observed All Saints' day by abstaining from active shearing.

the Savannah fire, and the losses aggregate \$1,00 (,000. THE colored people of Iowa have asked the

state legislature to pass a law securing civil rights to them.

THE shipping on Lake Eric has been greaty damaged by the gaes that have prevailed in that latitude for the last two days.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred at Garfield, Col., yesterday, the whole town being laid in ashes. The majority of the people are left in utter destitution, many being without food, clothing, or shelter.

COMMISSIONER EVANS'S answer to the charge, made through the columns of the New York Times, that he made an improper use of his position to shield an erring relative from exposure, is a complete vindication.

THE transfer of the command of the army from one great military commander to another was the work of only a few moments. The ceremony was simple, and created not the slightest ripple. We do these things very nicely in America.

Accomping to the report of Adjt. Gene. Drum, 3,578 desertions from the army occurred during the last fiscal year. The soldier boys have a distate for the manual labor that is required of enlisted men when there is no war to occupy their atten-

Miss Agore Hill has brought a suit for divorce against ex-Senator Sharon, although the ex-senator denies that he was ever married to the malodorous Aggle. She alleges that Sharon is worth \$15,000,000, the result of their joint labors, and she modestly re-

FOURTEEN urchins were fined in the police court in Jersey City yesterday for throwing flour on pedestriaus. They were celebrating All Hallow E'en. The small boy who hasheretofore looked upon America as the land of the American bird of freedom and the home of the red, white, and blue, will stand aghast at this manifestation of a granding tyrrany.

ANXIETY and distrust continue in the Liverpool cotton trade, and further failures are anticipated. The cause of Morris Ranger's failure is attributed to his ambition to control the cotton exchanges of the world, This led him into reckless speculations in America and Europe, and his collapse followed.

THE Georgia democrats who dragged peace ful colored citizens out of their beds at mid-

dependent southerners. The fact that they were convicted of the crime ought not to deter the democratic papers from denouncing the whole story as a lie and a partisan effort to revive "the bloody shirt."

The New Lights vs. the Founders.

The Washington organ of the protectivefree-trade democrats, who favor a go-as-youplease-free-for-all policy until after the presidential election, is pleased to explain to us the difference which it says does and at the same time does not exist between the Tilden tariff "only for revenue" and the Watterson tariff them. "for revenue only." Says our journalistic political tight-rope balancer :

Our stalwart contemporary is hereby informed that we do not find any material difference between "only for revenue" and "for revenue only." The "mistake" consisted in using language expressly liable to injurious misconstruction. neighbor will, we suppose, agree with us that the necessity for revenue is the "only" constitutional warrant for a tarriff or any other tax.

We trust that Mr. Watterson will be able to discover in the above a sufficient reason for the denunciations of which he has been the

We do not agree that the necessity for revenue is the only constitutional warrant for a tariff. The word tariff is defined to be "a schedule or table of duties or customs payable to the government on merchandise imported or exported." The constitution says congress shall have power to lay duties "to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States," and also the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations." The rate of duties may be solely for revenue, or solely to discourage certain importations, or to promote them. They may be so high as to approximate prohibition, or so low as to yield much less revenue than could be obtained. They cease to be for revenue only when in their adjustment there is the lest deviation in the direction of discouraging or reducing importations. They are protective as well as for revenue whenever they in the least degree prevent or reduce foreign competition with domestic industry. Duties may be laid under the power to raise revenue, or under the power to regulate commerce. Said James Madison in 1828:

A further evidence in support of the constitu found power to protect and foster manufactures by repu-ations of trade—an evidence that ought in itself to citle the question-is the uniform and practical auction given in that power for nearly forty years, with a concurrence or acquiscence of ever sate government throughout the same period and, it may be added, through all the vicissitudes of party which warped that period.

The preamble of the first tariff act ever passed in the United States, and the second of any kind passed by congress, roads as fol-

Whereas it is necessary for the support of the rovernment, for the discharge of the debt of the United States, and the encouragement and pro-tertion of manufactures, that duties be levied on goods; wares, and merchandise imported.

Thomas H. Benton, in his "Thirty Years" View," has a chapter on the "Regulation of commerce." Going back for its meaning to the expositions by Jefferson and Madison, as given in the report of the former as secretary of state "on the restrictions and privileges of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries," and in the resolutions of Eight persons were burned to death in the latter offered in the house of representatives in the year 1793 "for the regulation of our foreign commerce," Mr. Benton says:

The mode of acting was by discriminating in the imposition of duties between those which had and had not commercial treaties with us—the object to be accomplished by an act of congress to

So as good an authority as Mr. Benton believed that he but re-enforced the views of Jefferson and Madison when he declared that a constitutional mode of acting under the power to regulate commerce was through acts of congress "discriminating in the imposition of duties." Thus the founders and the early expounders of the constitution believed in a tariff neither for revenue only nor yet only Of course Jefferson, Madison, and Benton were mistaken if Tilden, Watterson, and the Post are right.

As a BEGINNING, we suggest the following be lost to the bourbons in 1884. It is to be hoped that as the campaign progresses the prospect for carrying these will be so bright that others will follow. We give the prospect process will be so bright that others will follow. We give the prospect process where the prospect process will be so bright that others will follow. We give the process where the process will be so bright that others will follow. hoped that as the campaign progresses electoral vote of each:

Florida firginia

steryland
belaware
Pennessee

West Virginia
North Carolina Total number of electoral votes...... 55

the south for the bourbon candidate. Then to succeed he must have 104 northern electoral votes. If he carried New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, California, Nevada, and Colorado, he would still be beaten, for those states have but 103 electoral votes. But really the only doubtful northern states in a presidential election are New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and California, and these have but 68 electoral votes. If the democrats had all these, and all the south except Virginia and North Carolina, they would have but 198, which would be three short of an election. The defeat which the bourbons will encounter in Virginia on Tuesday next will be a blow from which they can never rally in that state. The effect of it will be felt throughout the south, greatly increasing the prespect for carrying all the states first above named, and many congressional districts in others.

THE New York Tribune gives an encouraging account of the political outlook in New York. The republicans there intend to have cause for rejoicing at the family gatherings over the Thanksgiving turkey. The democratic party must go.

COULDN'r the high reform organs give us night and heat them with hickory clubs for a little mild sniffle expressive of the disfavor voting against a democratic candidate for with which all truly good people are supcongress, showering their blows also on the posed to regard such crimes as those comwomen and children, have not secured that mitted for the democratic party in Atlanta, attention from their party organs in the Ga., recently, and of which eight exceedingly | reported to be in good condition.

north that their political zeal would seem to active democrate have been convicted? Or descrye. They committed these outrages in is their virtue all exhausted when they have behalf of the democratic party, and with a anathematized a member of congress for view to "teach the damned niggers how to baving recommended the appointment of a keep their place," instead of voting for in- worthy constituent to a cross-roads postoffleo?

> THE current sets in strongly for the nomination of Tilden. His letter of 1870 on southern claims will be his chief claim for the support of northern democrats, while the southern democrats will be relied on because "they have nowhere else to go." The serfdom to which the southern democracy have been reduced, as to national politics, hardly pays them for the desperate means they have to resort to maintain the power to deliver southern electoral votes to the northern democrats who apologize for association with

IT appears that the Rev. W. B. Derrick. colored, who recently addressed a civil rights meeting in Chickering hall, New York, was a bourbon orator in Virginia in 1879, and appeared on the platform at Lynchburg with John W. Daniel. It is probable that in the light of the subsequent history of Virginia Mr. Derrick would not now be found arrayed on the bourbon side.

Abuse of caudidates strikes the average democratic editor as very reprehensible in all cases where it is a democrat that is thus abused. Well, abuse of a democrat is rather bordering on painting the lily.

Nor a word of disapproval yet in the northern democratic organs concerning the democratic ruffians just convicted in Atlanta. Ga., of beating negroes nearly to death for daring to vote against them.

Our morning contemporary predicted sweeping bourbon victories in Virginia in 1881 and 1882 just as confidently as it now predicts such a result there in the election of next Tuesday.

GEN. RAUM and the coalition candidates for state senate and house of delegates, Hawkshurst and Reeves, will speak at Johnson's hall, Columbia pike, Arlington, Va., this evening.

THE republicans of the country need not fear but that New York will give a good account of herself next Tuesday. The indications are favorable to republican success.

EX-SENATOR STEWART expresses th

opinion that if all the people of the world had their teeth properly filled with gold universal bankruptcy would follow. THE REPUBLICAN has evidently touched

Charles Emma Smith in the raw. He no longer affects calm indifference, THE organ says it does not claim Ohio next

year, but considers it a doubtful state. Sen sible organ. DEFINITIONS-Mahoneism, opposition to bourbonism; bourbonism, the cs laver of

CHARLES EMORY SMITH will never look as handsome again, but he will probably know

JOSEPH PULITZER, ESQ., manager of the World, al'udes to himself as "ourselves."

The democratic newspapers always did

like Ben Butler.

more.

The Foreign Mails. The annual report of Joseph Blackfan, superintendent of foreign mails shows that 2,532,990 pounds of mail were sent to countries of the postal union, excepting Canada, during the year, exceeding the weight last year by 329,114 pounds; 481,477 pounds were letter mail, the remainder printed matter and sam-ples. The number of letters was 40,600. Of these 41 per cent, went to Great Britian and Ireland, 53 per cent, to Germany, 27 per cent. to other countries of Europe, and 9 to postal union countries outside of Europe. Letter mail was 77 per cent. and printed mail 74 per cent. greater than in 1880; \$315.522 was paid for transportation, \$145.777 was credited to this tariff neither for revenue only nor yet only for revenue, but for the general welfare, and through the power to regulate commerce as well as the power to lay duties for revenue. The same account \$88,745. The estimated postage collected in this country on foreign mail was \$2,078.813. Estimates for appropriations for next year are \$500,000, 2 per cent. greater than this year. The superintendent recommends the use of the double postal card, in almost universal use in other countries.

Secretary Chandler Not Satisfied.

Secretary Chandler yesterday in speaking as the column of southern states which will of the Greely relief expedition, said that while he did not propose to order a court of inquiry in the case of Commander Frank Wildes, commanding the United States fled with his actions in the matter. He was particularly dissatisfied with Commander Wildes's conduct in delaying his progress for six days at Upernavik, also for having entered into the agreement with Lieut. Garlington in regard to the separation of the Proteus and Yantic, and also because Commander Wildes had not left stores at Littleton island. Secretary Chandler will write a This would leave but 97 electoral votes at | Commander Wildes expressing his views regarding the failure of the expedition.

Debt Sintement.

The debt statement issued yesterday is as follows: Reduction of the public debt during Reduction of the public door during the month of October.
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1883. Cash in the transfer.
Gold certificates outstanding.
Silver certificates outstanding.
Certificates of deposit outstanding iterunding certificates outstanding.
Legal tender outstanding.
Fractional currency outstanding. 99,579,141 g 325,850 00 346,681,016 00 6,990,303 31

A Gold Medal for Lieut, Schwatks. The secretary of state has received from the Geographical society of France a very handsome gold medal, which is intended as a testimonial to Lieut, Frederick A. Schwatka, U. S. A., in recognition of his services in the saful expedition to King William's Land

The Trenton to be Inspected and to Make a Trial Trip.

The United States steamship Trenton, now at New York, and under orders to proceed to the Asiatic station, will be inspected early next week, and will make a trial trip to New-port to receive the gun cotton torpedoes in-tended as a part of her armament.

No Appointment to be Made Until Con-

gress Meets. Secretary Chandler said yesterday that it had been concluded to defer making ah appointment to the office of chief of the bureau of steam engineering until after the as-sembling of congress.

The Shenandoah. The United States steamer Shenandeab, now at Boston, will soon be put in commission and ordered to join the Pacific squadron. She has undergone thorough repairs, and is THE COMING CHANGE OF TIME.

The Alteration Which Will Take Place from the Seventy-seventh to the Seventyfifth Meridian on the Eighteenth Inataut.

The proposed change in the local time of Vashington, which will directly affect the time of the entire United States, having been unnounced in astronomical terms not fully understood by most people, a REPUBLICAN entific gentlemen who are interested in a matter for a simple statement of the The statement was made that local time at Washington is based at the exact hour, minute, and see that the sun passes over the meridian west of Greenwich, viz: at 12 o'clock n. Now for this section of the country, can of using the security would be used of using the seventy security meridian. nstead of using the seventy-seventh meridian, or in other words, when the sun is on the saventy-seventh meridian, it is proposed to seventy-seventh meridian, it is proposed to make the noon at Washington when the sun is on the seventy-fifth meridian, which will make the time at Washington a little faster than that now used. The general effect will

be imperceptible.

"Everybody will have to set their clocks and watches eight minutes and twelve seconds ahead on the eighteenth instant," remarked Lieut. Powell.
"That is about the size of the whole matter.

After that date noon will occur at eight minntes and twelve seconds after 12 o'clock of the present time. The seventy-fifth meridian will now be the indicator of neon, instead of the seventy-seventh, which will simply be to shift midday two degrees east of the present merid-

Director Powell, of the observatory, said that this measure had been urged by scientists for many years, and that committees and associations have been organized for that purpose in every civilized state. It is also said that the local change will be of great advantage to business men generally and all who travel by rail. The plan will result in the establishment of

uniform time throughout the entire world, and will aid materially in the collection and comparison of scientific observations which depend upon time for their value as data. The appearance of daylight in the morning morning will be over eight minutes later by the change, and twilight will also recede the same num-ber of minutes into the night.

Court of Alabama Claims.

In the court of commissioners of Alabama claims yesterday the following cases were argued and submitted: No. 3252, Seth Taylor; No. 3253, Isaac H. Loveland; No. 3252, Fernando Beane; No. 3255, Horatio Howes, administrator; No. 3256, Stephen Howes; No. 3257, George C. Ryder, administrator; No. 3297, Luther Eldridge; No. 3298, Julia W. Nickerson, executrix; No. 3271, Samuel W. Nickerson, executrix; No. 3271, Samuel Fessenden, executor; No. 3272, Samuel Land; No. 3273, George Matthews; No. 3274, Russell Freeman; No. 3275, Isaac K. Chipman et al.; No. 3276, William E. Boyden, administrator; No. 3277, Henry T. Wing, administrator; No. 3278, George E. Ryder; No. 3279, Paul Wing; No. 3280, David E. Butterfield, administrator; No. 3281, Rebecca H. Freeman, administrator; No. 3283, Peter E. Dollwer et al. and No. 1474, Rebecca H. Freeman, ad. al., and No. 1474, Rebecca H. Freeman, administratrix. Judgments were announced as follows: No.

3.294, Henry Jackson, \$185, with interest from Aug. 11, 1864; No. 3,292, Sitafer Ross, \$375, with interest from June \$22, 1865; No. 3,288, Emanuel Jowell, \$575, with interest from Dec. 8, 1861; No. 3,286, Charles E. Bearse, \$770, with interest from Nov. 5, 1864; Bearse, 3770, with interest from Nov. 5, 1864; No. 3,285, Jerusha Case, administratrix estate of Washington Case, judgment for the United States; No. 1,480, David Nickerson, \$115, with interest from June 5, 1863; No. 1,481, David Nickerson, \$205, with interest from Nov. 16, 1861; No. 1,466, Lucy C. Ellis, ad-ministratrix estate of Homer B. Ellis, de-ceased, \$145, with interest from Dec. 8, 1861; No. 172, Daniel McCarthy, \$208, with interest No 172, Daniel McCarthy, 8208, with interest from Nov. 1, 1864; No. 173, Samuel Brown, \$377, with interest from May 2, 1865; No. 117, Robert L. Taylor, \$610, with interest from Nov. 17, 1864. Adjourned to Monday, 117,

Yellow Fever. The United States consul at La Paz, Mexico, reports to the department of state under date of Oct. 18 that during the month of September the yellow fever in that city reached the highest pitch of its malignant effects. The mortality of La Paz from yellow fever for the mouth of September was 114. The consultarys: "It is impossible to get an approximate number of the mortality which occurred at the towns of the upper and lower coast of Lower California, but I am sure of its being over 300." Since the beginning of October the disease has been disappearing, and at the date of writing the consul reports that not a case of fever was recorded, and that the town had again assumed its proverbial healthy sanitary

condition.

The United States consul at Mazatlau, Mexico, reports to the department of state under date of Oct. 13 that the board of health of that city had declared that the epidemic which recently prevailed at that p admit which recently prevailed at that port had entirely disappeared, and that clean bills of health may now be given vessels sailing from there. He says that leading physicians pronounce the fever to have been billous re-mittent, and not yellow fever.

The Pacific Coast Mail. The following is the tull text of the new order issued by the postoffice department oncerning Pacific coast mails:

Prestorptice Department, Oppice of General Prestorptice Department, Oppice of General Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of 30, 1883.—General Order, No. 557: Allines east in Mississippi river will send mail for Oregon, ashington territory, Alaska, and British Columia, via St. Paul and the Northern Pacific railvay. Division superintendents will issue special in-tructions to lines west of the Mississippi river and

east of the Kocky mountains, so that mail will go via the Union Pacific railway on the Northorn Pacific railway, selecting the line that makes the

best time.

Lines in Oregon and Washington territory will send mail for points east of the Mississippl river, via the Northern Pacific railway and St. Paul. The superintendent of the eighth division rali-

The superintendent of the eighth division ran-way mail service will issue instructions to divert at Blackfoot junction mail for lines west of the Mississippi river and east of the Rocky mountains that will make better time via the Utah northern division of the Union Pacific railway. W. B. Tromyson, General Superintendent.

Multicharge Cannon Tests,

Gen. Benet, chief of orduance, stated to a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday afternoon that the test of the new multicharge cannon now being made at the Saudy Hook testing grounds is progressing favorably. Thirty-

one shots have already been fired, with good

one shots have already been area, with good results, although the maximum charge of powder has not yet been reached. It is expected that a velocity of 3,000 feet per second will be attained with the maximum load.

The general also said that certain nations are engaged in meeting all advances made in ordnance improvement by extensive experiordnance improvement by extensive experi-ments with armor. Italy has designed an ments with armor. Italy has design armor which is said to be impenetrable, of wrought iron, faced with steel. The latter metal gives a hard surface, while the pitable wrought iron behind helds the parts together when struck by a shot. France is experi-menting largely and entirely with steel, and

the best yet invented. A Bridge Board in Session.

England with an unknown combination. Gen. Benet thinks that the Italian armor is

The engineer department, U. S. A., was informed yesterday that a bridge board, consisting of the following engineer officers: Gen. Comstock, Gen. Weitzel, and Col. Merrill, had met in New York to take action in reference to the proposed construction of a railway bridge over the Ohio river. The applications of certain constructors were con-sidered, and the board will at once prepare a report to be submitted to Secretary Lincoln It is thought that it will be favoreable to the

Counterfeiters Arrested.

changed, the result being that the Houchin brothers and a secret service agent were

HUNGRY HOLLOW TEETH.

Scontor Steswart Says It Will Produce Universat Bankruptey to Fill Them All-Uncertainties of Mining-Row Between Farmers and Miners in California.

Hon, William M. Stewart, formerly senator from Nevada, and now practicing law in San Francisco, is visiting Washington. He was found last evening in his beautiful residence on Dupont circle, and inquiry was made of him about the condition of the controversy in California between the valley farmers and the mountain miners over the debris question question of vital importance to the people of the state, The war on the miners by the people of

the valley is very disastrous to mining," said the ex-senator. "It has stopped many mines the ex-senator. "It has stopped many mines and prevented the opening of others. The annual product of gold in California for the last ten or fifteen years has been about \$18,-000,000. This year it will probably not ex-coed \$12,000,000, and it will continue to grow less each year unless something is done to harmonize the conflict between the farmers and the miners. Congress has made an ap propriation for building dams to restrain the debris from the mines, and prevent it flowing down into navigable water courses. Mr. Cadwallader, the lawyer who has charge of the farmers' cause, and who requires them to accept and advocate his views, has informed the secretary of war that it would be a bad

thing for him to use the money appropriated by congress for building restraining dams." Replying to the inquiry why the miners ould not themselves construct the necessary restraining dams, Senator Stewart said:
"There is an accumulation in the rivers

from thirty-four years' mining, and it would be unprofitable for the persons now engaged in that business to take care of the debris from their own washing, and also to protect the lower rivers from first accumulations now remaining in the upper rivers. The ase we have just tried in the circuit court is very important. If the injunction, which is the object of the suit, is granted, and the miners are restrained from discharging their debris into the rivers, hydraulic mining will be stopped unless congress or the state legislature provides some remedy whereby the conflicting interests can be rec-onciled. Mining in the aggregate is not and never has been profit-able. The few who make money are the lucky exceptions. They are the few prize winners who induce others to hunt for mines. The gold and silver mines of the United The gold and silver mines of the United States have not yielded on an average over 75 cents per day. The lowest estimate of the number of people engaged in mining for the last thirty-four years is 300,000, including these actually working in the mines and those supplying materials for the mines and those supplying materials for the miners. The highest estimate of the aggregate product of gold and silver from all the mines in the Pacific states and territories does not exceed \$2,000,000,000."

"Then why not stop mining?"
"The world uses gold and silver for money.
No citizen is regarded as quite respectable if he suggests any other method of doing business. The result has been to prevent the in-tellect of the world from devising any other money except gold and silver. The gold mines of California produce more than all other known gold mines in the world. The production of gold is more uncertain than that of any other metal, and that of silver comes next. The Romans mined most extensively during the prosperity of both the republic and the empire. Gold and silver mining was practically suspended during the dark ages. When gold and silver were discovered in Mexico and South America there was not in Europe more than \$50,000,000 of gold, and not more than \$1,000,-000,000 of both silver and gold. The gold and 000,000 of both silver and gold. The gold and silver of the new world created a new civilization in the old. About the commencement of the present century the product of the precious metals began to decline. Times are hard, as they call it, when money is growing dearer and property and labor cheaper. The discovery of gold in California and Australia revived commerce and enterprise throughout the world. The United States, being the largest producer of gold, was able to sustain her credit through the trying crisis of the rebellion. The outlook for the future is bad. All the gold now produced in the world cannot possibly equal the consumption of that metal in the arts and industries. It is perfectly certain that if all the people of the world had their teeth properly filled with gold it would produce universal bankruptcy.

traction from this time forward if gold continues to be the standard of value. A 2 per cent, bond running fifty years ought to sell

at a large premium. "COALITION RULE IN DANVILLE."

A Bugaboo the Funders Have Prepared

to Turn Loose Early Next Week. The following from the chairman of the readjuster state executive committee should put anti-bourbons on guard against all funder canards, roorbacks, and false pleas generally Perensuum, Va., Oct. 26-To the People of Va inia: A circular address, entitled "Coalition Rul

ginia; A circular address, entitled "Coalition Rule in Danville," has been secretly prepared and held for sudden distribution in the white counties of Virginia, among the white people thereof.

The inflammatory character of this paper—its fabulous recitals, it must be seen, are put in terms expressly designed to excite the prejudices and passions of the white people at a moment just before they are to yote, and to influence their votes before they shall have had time for reflection; before they shall have had time to inquire into the truthfulness of the statements made; before any exposure of them can be made.

The fact that this circular address is directed to the people of the white section of the state—and is to be there suddenly and secretly circulated on day of election a d a few days before—must fill every fair minded man with cantempt for the trick thus devised to influence the white vote of the state.

Be forewarned of this fiendish attempt to excite

and deceive you, fellow citizens, and you are forearmed.

The funder party have generally refused
throughout this cauvass to meet our speakers in
open discussion of the real questions at issue,
which concern your interests.

It has been on their part, vile and malignant
abuse and the foul use of money, to which they
resort for debauching the public mind—the false
cry of mixed schools, social equality, and democracy in the white counties of the state, while in the
black counties they are consorting with such colored people as they can wickedly lead astray by
the corrupt use of noney. While they are, by their
candidates and speakers, in the black counties,
holding night-meetingswith such colored people as
they can debauch; while they are inviting the colored and white ladies to stoud their prenies, sud
while preaching a false democracy in the white
counties are openly nominasting and supporting
straightout republicans in black counties. In
Petersburg they are urging upon the colored people the support of one of their candidates for the
house of delegates, on the ground that when a
member of the council here he advected and
voied to put colored men on the police. This im-

house of delegates, on the ground that when a member of the council here he advocated and voted to put colored men on the police. This immediately after he war. In Dinwiddle county the bourdon-funder self-styled democratic party mominated and are supporting a man for the house of delegates who wited to retain in the constitution the obnoxions clause disfranchising forever exerv confederate soldier.

What think you, honest, brave men of Virginia, of the party who are, by pretense, for the white people in white counties and for the colored poole in the black counties? What think you, white beople of our stare, of a party that openly said in the hall of the house of delegates, to the colored members thereof, that if they had acted with their party—the bourison funder party—and had given the control of the legislature, that they—the funder party—would have given them a colored man for county judge in every county where they—the colored people—laid a majority? Contrast, fellow citizens this record with the incendiary appeal secretly addressed to you, and entitled "Confitton Rule in Danville." I cannot doubt that you will appur and content this wicked

doubt that you will spure and contenue this wicken and insidious attempt to excite and deceive you at a moment when they would hope, by this means and such method, to influence your yote. Look out for other devices of this character to be thrown upon you on the eve of the election, and give your attention to none. Respectfully, and give your attention to none. Respectfully, withiam Manore, Chairman. oubt that you will spurn and contemn this wicked

ARMY AND NAVY.

Rear Admiral A. C. Bhind was placed on the retired list of the navy Wednesday, and Commo-ders Thomas Pattison was yesterday promoted to the rank of rear admiral.

The following promotions have been made in the navy: William E. Sewell, to be a fleutenant fig. pavy: Witham E. Sewell, to be a fleutenant from Oct. 13, 1883; George E. Ormsby, to be an en-sign from July 2, 1881; George H. Stafford, to be an dign from Oct. 13, 1883.

Chief Brooks, of the secret service division of the Treasury department, received a tolegram yesterday announcing the arrest diana of Joseph, Jesse, and Comman, Househin, Harboy Bmitten, Henry Grossman, Win. Taylor, D. W. Woods, and Zim Kinder, all of whom were engaged in counterfeiting.

The men resisted arrest and shots were ex-

CURRENT GOSSIP.

IT is claimed that the new "Mother Hubbard" dress originated to this way .
Old Mother Hubbard

Went to the cupboard To get her poor dog a bone, But when she got thet. The cupbon d was bare, And so the poor dog had none.

She was in a great stew To know what to do,
For of money she had not a cent;
So she said her last suit, To buy meat for the brute And up town'in her nightgown she went, The ladies who saw it,

And the string to draw it,

But he who softly shuts the door Shall dwell among the blest,

Declared it the nicest thing out,

So now on the street, Looking ever so near In their gowns they go rushing about. A narrism in hades' depths As bot as boiling tar Awaits the man who quits a room And leaves the door ajar;

And the weary are at rest THE sausage cover is a "groundhog case," MR. TENNYSON's poetry is said to be improving.

Where the wicked cease from troubling

PEDESTRIAN CHARLES ROWELL is coming ver on the Alaska. A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD girl is lecturing to de-

LAMBKIN, after a week in Wall street, says

t is the weak that go to the wall. In speaking of the Prince of Wales, Col. fom Ochiltree uses the expression, "me and Al."

OVER the door of Mr. Gould's house is a Latin inscription. "Let no evil thing enter here." A BALTIMORE man the other day, while taking a bath, became a raving maniac. The shock was too much for him.

In a tornado in Mississippi a turtle weighing sixty pounds was blown out of Pearl river and lauded in a distant cotton field.

FIVE millions of the \$10,000,000 deposited in the Ameskeag Savings bank in Manchester, N. H., belong to the mill operatives. THE Boston Post alleges that Mrs. Langiry

is a democrat. Will the papers never cease hurling vituperations at that poor woman? WHILE a marriage ceremony was being performed in a house from Bryan, Tex., thieves stole the wedding feast from the dining room.

QUEEN VICTORIA has decided to give Lorne

garter. She doesn't like to see him running

around with his stockings festooned around the tops of his shoes TWENTY-FIVE preachers were present at the hanging of a man in Illinois the other day. The old Puritan notion that ministers should not

have any fun has almost passed away. ONE cypress tree in Ogeechee swamp, near Egypt, Ga., measured thirty-one feet in circumference seven feet from the ground. At the ground It measures thirty-nine feet in circumference A BABY lived only five minutes, but in that

brief existence had time and ability to say, "Famine for five years!" Pienty of people in Michigan believe the story, and are alarmed by it. MONTANA lauguage expressive of the difficulty of climbing a very steep hill: "You'll have to stick your toes into the face of nature clear up

to your elbows if you want to cross that divide.

THERE is a family living in Nashville, lenn., whose members in the past three years committed four murders, but have alway caped punished through some technicality of the A PARTY of footpads followed Senator and

home from the theater one evening last week They didn't attempt to steal the diamonds, however. ARCHEOLOGICAL diggers at Canterbury, England, found a score of ancient skeletons, som

Mrs. Tabor and their \$40,000 worth of diamonds

Roman urns of red ware, a fragment of a highly decorated Roman bowl, and curious flint inst SERVANT girls are scarce in Toxas. In early every town in that state from a dozen to

fifty young women could find employment at household work at wages varying from \$15 to \$20 a THE New York Christian Witness published andments the other week, and nov

headline of "Pearls of Thought," credited to the Witness. HINDOO coffee suppers are fashionable in the church circles of Fort Wayne. The girls act as waitresses, in Hindoo costumes, as to the style of which a clergyman has felt constrained to re-

"DEAR me, you don't mean to tell me that Uncle Sammy Tilden is alive yet? Well, I do de-clare: 1 never would have believed it. I thought he died of old age when I was a little girl."—Sofourner Truth. AMERICAN women going to Europe with-

tablishment in Amsterdam and several other cities n Holland of a hotel for women, to which men are not to be admitted as guests. MISS CORA A. BENNISON, a most worthy lady and an able lawyer, of Quincy, Ill., in com-pany with Miss White, an eastern artist, are doing

out escorts will hear with satisfaction of the es-

the tour of the world without male escort. The plucky ladies were isst heard from at Yokohama. JAMESTOWN has a beautiful young lady named Piow, and the young men of that town who have always borne a hatred to farm work are now every one of the cager and anxious to spend a portion of their the calding the Plow-Bismarch

A New York wine firm proposes to send baskets of wise to energymen carefully labeled "canned peaches" to "avoid suspicton." Whenever a parson's health is a little queer whisper "peaches" and he will ask you into his study.— Hartford Post.

IT has been fully established that the poem "Old Grimes is Dead" was written by Albert G. Geeen, of Hartford, Conn. Why the death of old Grimes should have attracted so much attention n Hartford is not stated, but most likely he had his life insured. ONE of the Indian pupils at Carlisle, Pa., is said to be almost incredibly clever at performing arithmetical calculations. He should not be al-

lowed to return to his tribe. Such an Indian as that would knock the profits of trading posts higher than a kite. A HARTYORD intelligence office advertised in one of the evening papers for "two young ladies not afraid to talk four hours a day at \$1 per hour,

and it kept seven policemen busy for three days keeping the pavement in front of the office clear of onger female jaw athletes. THE floating gardens at Kashmir, in eastern Asia, seems to be one of the wonders of the world. They cover an expanse of water about nine miles in circumference, and on a subsoil of

grasses and aquatic plants they grow melous and encumbers, and a crop is raised of great value. It is said that glass is gradually beginning to take the place of wood and from in the con-struction of bridges in England. The inventor makes blocks of glass, which he hardens by a special process. In solidity it is said to leave nothing to be desired. The experiments already made have given surprising results, and the cost is below that of bridges of wood or iron. More-over, the glass cannot be injured by insects, like

wood, nor rusted like iron. A COLORED man in North Carolina, who is over 30 years of age, has been married twice; is the father of fifteen children, and has just purchased his fourth pound of coffee and first coffee mill. His first wife lived fifteen years after they were married, and during that time had bought one pound of coffice. She kept part of it five years, and at her death left some of it behind for her husband and children.

GENTLEMEN in search of picturesque wives should go to Loreto, in Italy. The women are dark and lovely. They wear a jaunty costume, consisting of sixteen petticoats on week days and eighteen on Sundays and holidays. These pottioats are all starched and some are very richly triumed with lace and embroidery. A colored skirs in then looped up over these balloon skirs, and a stay bodice confines the waist to its smallest dimensions, over a spottem white chemi-